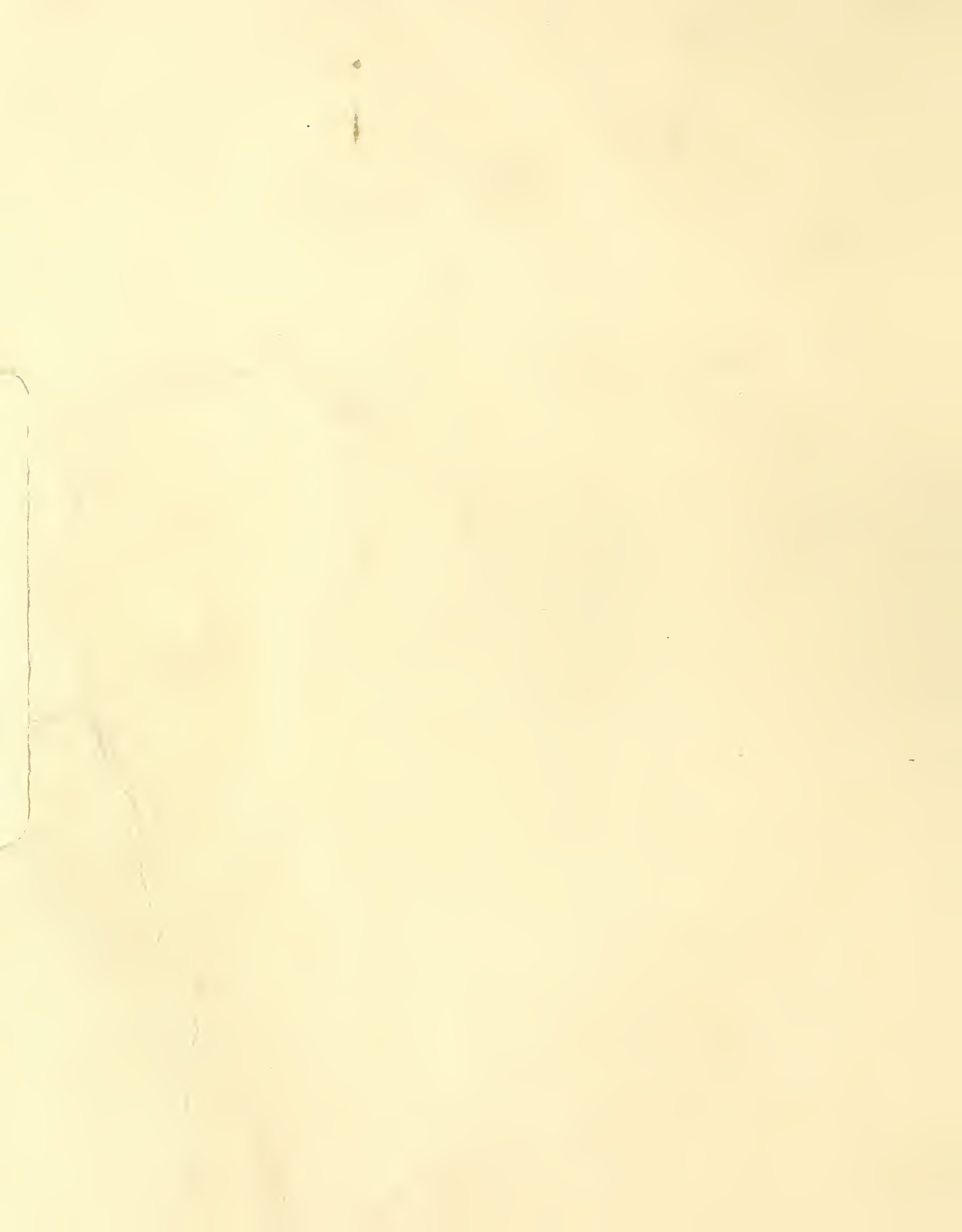


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# VEGETABLE SITUATION



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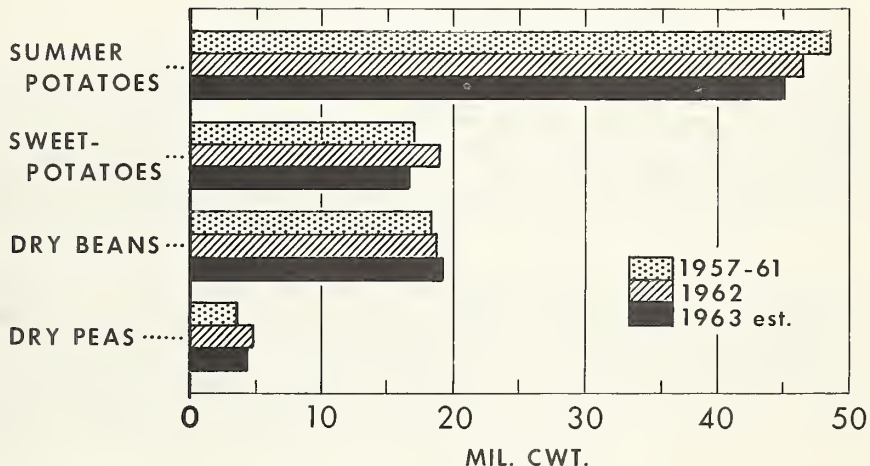
JULY 1963

Slightly smaller supplies of potatoes are in prospect this summer than last. The Eastern, Midwestern, and Western regions each indicate about 3 percent less production. A substantial cut in 1963 sweet-potato production is expected. At least moderately less output is expected in Louisiana and California, with sharply lower production in New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas.

Indicated production of dry beans is slightly larger this year than last. However, due to expected smaller stocks at the beginning of the season, total supplies may be slightly smaller than in the previous season. Dry field pea production in 1963 is expected to be about a tenth smaller than last year. With indicated larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, total supplies are likely to be only moderately smaller.

## Production Estimates

### SUMMER POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS, AND PEAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2166-63 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## IN THIS ISSUE

Review of 1962-63 for Dry Edible Beans,  
and Prospects for 1963-64 Season.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 24, 1963

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### SUMMARY

Summer supplies of fresh vegetables are likely to be moderately smaller than those of last summer and slightly smaller than the 1957-61 average. Among important items, more carrots and celery are expected to be available this summer than last, but smaller supplies are in prospect for summer cabbage, lettuce, and sweet corn, and for early summer tomatoes and onions. Indicated supplies of cantaloups and watermelons are moderately smaller.

With advancing economic activity and high consumer incomes in prospect the next few months, demand for both fresh and processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. If supplies of fresh vegetables in August and September are about in line with early indications, prices both at farm and retail levels are likely to average moderately above those of a year earlier.

Because of prospects for smaller packs, supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables available in the 1963-64 season probably will be moderately smaller than the heavy supplies of last season. However, most major items are expected to be in adequate supply, and prices reasonable.

Production of potatoes for summer harvest is down slightly from last year. However, supplies are expected to be adequate, with prices at moderate levels. Acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is 1 percent below last year, with small reductions reported in both the Eastern and Western States. Growers in the Central States reported 4 percent more acreage than last year.

Acreage of sweetpotatoes is down 6 percent from 1962, and prospective yields are moderately below last year's record. Indicated production of 16.7 million hundredweight is about a tenth smaller than last year and slightly below the recent 5-year average. Acreage is down from 1962 in all major producing sections, with most important States reporting moderate to substantial cuts. Should production be close to that indicated, prices to growers probably would average materially above the low levels of last season.

Supplies of dry edible beans may be a little smaller in the 1963-64 season than in the previous season. Indicated production is 19.3 million hundred-weight, up slightly from last year's but this increase may be more than offset by an expected cut in carryover stocks at the beginning of the season. Domestic demand for beans in the new season probably will be about the same as in the current season, but exports may be a little below those of 1962-63. With slightly lighter supplies and the same support rates, prices to growers are likely to average slightly above those of the previous season.

Early reports point to moderately smaller supplies of dry field peas in the 1963-64 season, owing to a smaller crop this year. Domestic use in the new season is likely to be close to that of the previous season. However, barring serious weather damage to European pea crops, exports may be down from the high levels of the 1962-63 season.

#### COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Review of First Half of 1963

Supplies of fresh vegetables, excluding melons, in the first half of 1963 averaged moderately above those of a year earlier and the 1957-61 average. Despite severe freezes in December and January, overall winter production of vegetables for fresh market was 5 percent larger than last year. Most of the increase was due to larger production of cabbage, carrots, and celery. Snap beans and green peppers were the only major winter items in substantially shorter supply. Aggregate supplies of spring vegetables also were about 4 percent above those of the previous spring.

Prices for tender items, hard-hit by winter freezes, at times were at high levels; in early winter, overall prices to growers averaged above those of the previous winter. With generally larger supplies of most items available, however, prices to growers from February to May averaged substantially below those of last year. With marketings of most items about in line with demand, and prospects for smaller early summer crops, prices received by growers in June averaged above those of a year earlier. Production of watermelons was about 7 percent larger this spring than last, and prices averaged substantially lower. Production of cantaloups this spring was down slightly; but after the harvesting season got well under way, marketings were heavy and prices averaged significantly below those of last spring.

##### Supplies Likely to be Moderately Smaller Than Last Year

Indications are that supplies of vegetables for fresh market, excluding melons, will be moderately smaller this summer than last and slightly smaller than the 1957-61 average. Moisture shortages hurt vegetables in producing areas in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, though full use was made of available irrigation facilities in those areas. Rains in June and July

brought some relief to most dry areas in the eastern part of the country, but sometimes interfered with harvesting operations. Summer vegetables in irrigated areas of California made generally good growth.

In early July, indicated production of crops which make up about two-thirds of the summer tonnage, excluding melons, was down 5 percent from last July and 3 percent below average. Prospective supplies of carrots and celery are moderately larger than a year ago, because of substantial increases in the important early summer crops; indicated late summer production of both crops is smaller. Moderately smaller supplies of summer cabbage, and sweet corn, and substantially smaller supplies of lettuce are expected than in 1962. Slightly smaller supplies of early summer tomatoes, and materially smaller supplies of early summer onions are indicated.

Early reports point to moderately smaller supplies of watermelons this summer than last and about a tenth less than the recent 5-year average. Supplies of cantaloups during the next 4 to 6 weeks also are expected to be moderately below those of a year earlier. Early summer production is smaller than last year and the important midsummer crop is down 7 percent. Acreage for late summer harvest, which makes up about a seventh of total summer acreage, is slightly larger than in 1962.

Indications are that overall economic activity will show some further advance in the last half of the year. With continued high consumer incomes, demand for both fresh and processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. If supplies of fresh vegetables are moderately smaller this summer than last, as early reports indicate, prices at farm and retail levels are likely to average moderately above those of a year earlier.

#### Prospects for Major Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage--Early July reports indicate that supplies of cabbage will be moderately smaller this summer than last and slightly smaller than the 1957-61 average. Acreage for early summer harvest is down 5 percent from last year, and yields are expected to be moderately lower. Production, at 1.3 million hundredweight, is about a tenth smaller than in 1962. Prospective production of the important late summer crop, at 3.6 million hundredweight, is down 3 percent, owing to a slight cut in acreage.

These production estimates for cabbage include the total summer crop, some of which is used in making sauerkraut. However, stocks of kraut are a little larger than a year ago, so packers may purchase a little less cabbage from the current crop than from the 1962 crop.

Intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant slightly less acreage to cabbage for early fall harvest than last year. Among the various producing areas, acreage is down slightly-to-moderately in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; acreage is the same as a year ago in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and up slightly in Michigan. For the country as a

whole, yield per acre may average moderately below that of 1962, when exceptionally favorable weather contributed to relatively high yields in most areas.

Yields near the average of recent years, on the indicated acreage, would result in moderately less early fall tonnage than last year and probably slightly less than the recent 5-year average. This early fall crop makes up about 95 percent of total fall tonnage and furnishes most of the storage supplies for winter marketing. The crop also furnishes the bulk of cabbage used to make sauerkraut -- part of it from contract acreage and part from open-market supplies. With contract acreage close to that of a year ago, demand for open-market cabbage by packers may be about the same as last fall. However, quantities actually purchased will depend largely on supplies and prices of the open-market stock.

Based on grower intentions, acreage of late fall cabbage -- in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia -- is expected to be down 5 percent from 1962.

Lettuce--Partly because of lower prices and heavy abandonment in 1962, this year's acreage of summer lettuce is down 7 percent. Most of the reduction is due to a moderate cutback in New York and a tenth less acreage in California. Yield per acre also is materially lower in most States, and total production of 8.8 million hundredweight is 16 percent smaller than last year's large crop. Production is down substantially from a year earlier in the East, Midwest, and West. Combined acreage in California and Colorado, which together produce about four-fifths of the total summer tonnage, is down about a sixth. With materially smaller overall supplies, prices into late summer are expected to average substantially above the low levels of a year earlier. However, abandonment of lettuce was heavy in the 1962 summer season. Thus, the smaller indicated production for 1963 still is adequate to supply trade needs at reasonable prices.

Dry onions--Supplies of dry onions in the early months of 1963 were materially larger than those of a year earlier; prices from January-April were well below the high levels of a year earlier and substantially below the recent 5-year average. With a smaller late spring crop than in 1962, prices in May moved above year earlier levels.

Indications are that during the next few weeks supplies of dry onions will continue substantially smaller than those of both a year ago and average. Prospective production of early summer onions, at 2.0 million hundredweight, is a tenth smaller than last year and 15 percent below the recent 5-year average. For the week ended July 20, shipping point prices of New Jersey yellow onions, medium to large size, averaged \$2.75 per 50 pound bag, much higher than those of a year earlier. Early July reports indicated 1 percent more acreage of onions for late summer harvest this year than last. Among the more important producing States, acreage is down moderately in Idaho, down substantially in Wisconsin, and down sharply in Colorado. But the decreases in these States were a little more than offset by substantial increases in California and Minnesota, a moderate increase in New York, and slight increases in Michigan and Oregon. Indications are that most of the increase in California was in acreage for dehydration. Because of lower than normal temperatures early in the season, the

crop in California is a little behind schedule, but otherwise is in generally good condition. In most other major producing areas, weather was unfavorable, stands in many fields are thin or spotty, and crops on July 1 generally were in below average condition. Early indications are that yields in many areas are likely to be below those of last year. However, the 1962 crop of late summer onions was more than ample for normal trade needs. Thus, some cutback in production would bring supplies more nearly in line with expected demand. First USDA production estimates for late summer onions will be available August 9.

Tomatoes--Indicated production of early summer tomatoes, at 4.7 million hundredweight, is slightly less than last year and 7 percent below the 1957-61 average. California production, which makes up more than 40 percent of the total early summer tonnage, is up slightly. Output in the South Central States also is larger than a year ago. But in the East weather has been less favorable, yields are lower, and indicated production is materially smaller than last year. However, supplies of tomatoes in all areas are at or near the seasonal peak during the summer months, as local production supplements marketings from commercial areas. Despite less commercial tonnage, supplies of this item are expected to be plentiful during the next few weeks.

Acreage of tomatoes for late summer harvest is down 2 percent from last year. Acreage is larger than a year ago in Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the same as last year in Rhode Island, Ohio, and North Carolina. But moderate-to-substantial cuts in acreage are reported in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Washington, and Oregon.

Cantaloups--U. S. production of spring cantaloups was down 2 percent from last year but about a tenth above the 1957-61 average. However, after the domestic marketing season got well underway, about mid-May, domestic marketings this spring were substantially larger than a year earlier. Also, imports of melons from Mexico continued heavy through June, and prices received by U. S. growers averaged materially lower than last spring. Prices to growers in mid-June averaged \$6.00 per hundredweight compared with \$7.60 a year earlier.

However, indications point to significantly smaller supplies of cantaloups from late July into early September. Prospective production of the early summer crop is 16 percent less than last year, and the important midsummer crop is 7 percent smaller. Production for midsummer harvest is a little larger than a year ago in the Midwest, and close to a year ago in the Southeast and South Central areas. But production is down substantially in the West, due to a 10-percent cut in California. Also, in some important producing areas in California, harvest dates are running several weeks later than usual due to cool weather which slowed crop development. This resulted in reduced supplies in the early part of the season, but is expected to cause some bunching of marketings later in the season.

Acreage of cantaloups for late summer harvest is 1 percent larger than in 1962. This crop provides about a sixth of the total summer tonnage.

Watermelons--Late spring production of watermelons was 7 percent larger than last spring and substantially above the 1957-61 average. Production was

particularly heavy in Florida, which accounts for about four-fifths of the total late spring tonnage, prices were generally low, and many marketable-quality melons were left in the field. Production in California was smaller than both last year and average.

Supplies of watermelons during the next 4 to 6 weeks probably will be moderately smaller than those of a year ago. Estimated production of early summer watermelons, at 14.8 million hundredweight, is 4 percent less than last year and 14 percent below average. The cut in production compared with 1962 is general. Indicated tonnage is down substantially in the South Central States and down moderately in the West and Southeast. Production of late summer watermelons also is expected to be down slightly from last year, due to a little lower yield. Yields in the Midwest were cut by dry, cool weather, which retarded vine growth in Illinois and Indiana, and by damaging rains in Missouri. If summer production is about in line with early July indications, and barring serious overlap of harvest in the major areas, supplies during the next 4 to 6 weeks should move into trade channels readily. Prices at farm and retail levels are likely to average at least moderately above the relatively low levels of last summer.

#### VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

##### Stocks Up, Smaller Pack in Prospect

At the beginning of the current packing season, about midyear, carryover stocks of canned vegetables were moderately-to-substantially larger than a year earlier and materially above the 1957-61 average. Combined stocks of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice -- 5 of the major items -- were at least a tenth larger than a year ago and much above average. Cannery stocks of snap beans at the beginning of the season were moderately smaller than a year earlier. But holdings of sweet corn, tomatoes, and tomato juice were very heavy compared with the previous season. Stocks of green peas were moderate, although above the light holdings of a year earlier. Among other canned items, indications are that stocks of beets, lima beans, carrots, sauerkraut, tomato catsup, paste, and puree were all materially larger than those at the beginning of the previous season.

Stocks of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, amounted to 725 million pounds on July 1, about a tenth larger than in 1962 and a third more than the 1957-61 average. Holdings of asparagus, snap beans, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and mixed vegetables were smaller than a year ago. But the overall decline in these items was more than offset by larger stocks of lima beans, broccoli, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and "other" vegetables. Stocks of frozen french-fried potatoes were slightly larger than a year ago.

Early reports point to a substantially smaller tonnage of vegetables for commercial processing this year than last. Combined acreage of 9 important crops for processing is down 8 percent from 1962 (table 1). Together the 9

Table 1.--Acreage, production and condition of crops  
for processing, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1957-61 average	1962	1963	1957-61 average	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	174.0	189.9	192.9	395.3	450.4	431.7
Green peas	405.3	435.8	438.9	494.5	526.6	533.8
Spinach (winter and spring)	28.7	20.5	23.4	117.9	96.0	129.5
Total with production <u>1/</u>	608.0	646.2	655.1	1,007.7	1,073.0	1,094.9
Condition July 1						
				Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Green lima beans	93.9	96.5	72.6	93	95	95
Beets	16.6	18.5	19.9	91	93	89
Cabbage for kraut--contract	8.1	8.3	8.2	92	92	88
Sweet corn	443.6	463.3	404.6	92	94	93
Cucumbers for pickles	118.4	108.7	117.4	83	92	86
Tomatoes	311.9	328.8	251.6	91	95	88
Total acreage to date <u>1/</u>	992.5	1,024.1	874.2			

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1963.

crops make up about 95 percent of the total tonnage reported for processing. Acreage estimates are not yet available on asparagus for processing, fall spinach, or open-market cabbage for kraut. Weather in many important producing areas was generally unfavorable in the early part of the season, resulting in late plantings and slow crop development. In late May-June, however, growing conditions were much more favorable in most of the major areas producing vegetables for processing. However, development of fields in some areas is still behind normal schedule, and general condition of most major crops on July 1 was not as good as that of a year earlier. In addition, hot, dry weather in July further hurt crop prospects in some areas, particularly in the North Central States. Because of the smaller overall acreage, lower yield of some crops, and the sharp cut in tomatoes, a crop with relatively high yield per acre, total tonnage is

likely to be down substantially from the record of 1962. The biggest expected cuts in production are in tomatoes and sweet corn, the 2 major items which were in heaviest supply last season. Should these early prospects materialize, the total pack of canned vegetables would be materially smaller and the frozen pack at least moderately smaller than last year. Because of heavier carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, however, overall supplies of both canned and frozen items in the 1963-64 season are likely to be only moderately below the heavy supplies of last season.

Consumer demand is expected to continue strong; aggregate movement of canned vegetables probably will be the same or a little larger, and movement of frozen slightly-to-moderately larger than in the previous season. With a little smaller supplies in prospect and costs of distribution increasing, both f.o.b. and retail prices of processed vegetables in the current season are likely to average slightly higher than a year earlier.

#### Early Prospects For Major Crops

Snap beans--Output of snap beans for processing in 1963 is estimated at 431,660 tons -- 4 percent less than last year but almost a tenth above the recent 5-year average. Acreage for harvest is up slightly from 1962, but yields are expected to be lower. A shift from pole to bush varieties in some areas, an increase in use of mechanical harvesters, and dry weather in some sections all contributed to the moderate decline in yield. The great bulk of the tonnage cut compared with 1962 is in the Northeast, where tonnage is down 16 percent. Production is down slightly in the South Central States. But indicated tonnage is slightly larger in the Southeast, the West and Midwest.

Stocks of canned snap beans at the beginning of the current season were slightly smaller than a year earlier, and a smaller pack is in prospect. Thus, supplies of canned beans are likely to be moderately smaller this season than last. If packers carry out earlier intentions, supplies of frozen snap beans are likely to be materially smaller than last season. The frozen pack probably will be moderately smaller than that of last year, and stocks at the beginning of the season were substantially smaller.

Sweet corn--Supplies of canned sweet corn available in the 1963-64 marketing season may be moderately above the recent 5-year average but will be substantially smaller than the burdensome supply of the previous season. Carry-over stocks of canned corn at the beginning of the new season were substantially larger than a year ago, but the canned pack may be down as much as 15 to 20 percent. Supplies of frozen corn, too, will be substantially below the record supplies of last season, although larger than in most other recent years. Carry-over stocks probably were around those of a year ago, but the frozen pack is likely to be considerably smaller.

Total acreage of corn for processing is down 13 percent from 1962, with moderate-to-substantial cuts reported in all important producing States. Acreage for canning, which makes up about 80 percent of the total for processing, is

down 14 percent. Growers in the West cut acreage for canning about 10 percent, while those in the Eastern and Central States cut about 15 percent. Acreage of corn for freezing is down 7 percent. Processors in the Central States reported 12 percent more acreage for freezing than last year, but this was more than offset by substantial cuts in the East and West. The condition of the sweet corn crop on July 1 was about the same as both last year and the 1957-61 average.

Green peas--The use of canned green peas has tended to decline slightly in recent years, as frozen peas have gained in popularity. Supplies of canned peas may be about the same this season as last but still moderately below the recent 5-year average. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the current season were somewhat larger than a year earlier, but the pack probably was a little smaller.

Carryover stocks of frozen peas at the beginning of the season were about 13 million pounds larger than a year earlier, and the pack probably was near that of last year. Total supplies for the season may be about the same as last season and substantially above the recent 5-year average.

Acreage of green peas for harvest was up about 3 percent from 1962. But average yield was moderately lower, and total production was down 2 percent. Tonnage was up sharply in Delaware-Maryland, but was smaller in all other major producing areas. Dry weather lowered yields in important producing areas of the North Central States, and production in these States was down a tenth.

Tomatoes--Overall supplies of tomatoes and tomato products probably will be at least moderately smaller during the 1963-64 season than the record supplies of last season. Latest reports indicate that aggregate carryover of these products was much heavier than a year ago, with stocks of all major items substantially larger. However, acreage of tomatoes for processing is down sharply, and the total pack is expected to be much smaller than that of last year. The indicated cutback in production still would result in adequate-to-fairly heavy supplies of tomatoes and products.

Total acreage of tomatoes for processing is down 23 percent from 1962. Acreage is larger in South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, and down only moderately in Delaware and New Mexico. But acreage in the important Midwest producing areas is down 21 percent, and in the West down 28 percent. Reported acreage in California, which typically produces more than half the total national tonnage, is down 29 percent. July 1 condition of the crop in California was 87 percent of normal compared with 96 percent a year earlier; also, much of the acreage in California was planted later than usual, and an extended harvesting season will be necessary to achieve average yields. The condition of the tomatoe crop throughout the country was 88 percent compared with 95 percent last year and 91 percent in 1957-61.

Green lima beans--Supplies of canned green lima beans are likely to be about a sixth smaller this season than last. Carryover stocks probably were a

little larger than a year ago, but the pack is expected to be down sharply. Indications are that supplies of frozen limas will be down at least moderately from last season. Carryover stocks of the frozen items were up from a year earlier, but the pack is expected to be substantially smaller.

Planted acreage of lima beans for processing is down 25 percent from last year, with about the same sharp percentage cut for both canning and freezing. Acreage in both Delaware and California, which together account for more than half the total tonnage for processing, is down a fourth. July 1 condition of the crop was better in Delaware than a year ago and almost as good in California; average condition for the country as a whole was 95 percent of normal, the same as last year. Because of a smaller acreage, however, tonnage for both canning and freezing is expected to be much smaller than last year.

Cabbage for sauerkraut--Total supplies of sauerkraut available in the 1963-64 marketing season are likely to be the same to slightly smaller than those of last season and moderately above the recent 5-year average. Carryover stocks probably were moderately larger than those of a year earlier, but the kraut pack may be down slightly.

Acreage of cabbage grown or controlled by processors, which typically is almost two-thirds of the total used for sauerkraut, is down 1 percent from last year, and yields may average a little below the high levels of 1962. July 1 condition of contract acreage was 88 percent of normal, moderately below that of a year earlier. Early reports also indicate that open-market supplies of cabbage may be slightly to moderately smaller this fall than last. If so, processors may purchase less open-market cabbage than last year.

Spinach--Supplies of canned spinach probably are close to those of last season. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the current season were a little larger than a year earlier, but the canned pack this spring was smaller.

More frozen spinach is available this season than last. Carryover stocks were smaller, but the pack so far this year has been materially larger. Cold-storage holdings on July 1 amounted to 82 million pounds compared with 71 million on July 1, 1962.

Cucumber pickles--Indications are that supplies of cucumber pickles will be moderately larger this year than last and probably close to the record supplies of the 1961-62 season. Acreage of cucumbers for processing is up 8 percent, with increases in all major producing states except Colorado, which is the same as a year ago, and California, down 5 percent. Among other important States, acreage is up slightly-to-moderately in Michigan and Wisconsin, and up about a sixth in North Carolina and Texas. July 1 condition of the total U. S. crop was 86 percent of normal, moderately below both a year ago and the 1957-61 average.

Beets--Supplies of canned beets in the current season are expected to be above the recent 5-year average and may be slightly larger than the heavy supplies of last season. There was a sharp increase in carryover of beets at

the beginning of the season compared with a year earlier, and the pack may be close to the large pack of 1962. Although acreage is moderately larger than a year ago, expected earlier harvesting may hold tonnage below last year.

## POTATOES

### Supplies in First Half of 1963 Slightly Smaller Than a Year Ago

Overall supplies of potatoes were slightly smaller in the first 6 months of 1963 than a year earlier, and prices received by growers averaged slightly higher. Stocks of potatoes on January 1, 1963, were moderately below the record stocks of January 1, 1962, reflecting the smaller 1962 fall crop. The 1963 winter crop also was 9 percent smaller than the 1962 winter crop. But the decline in stocks and winter production was largely offset by a 50-percent increase in early spring potatoes and a tenth larger output of the important late spring crop. The increase in late spring production over last year was due to 4 percent more acreage and moderately higher yields.

On December 18, 1962, USDA, at industry request, announced a potato diversion program to assist growers in disposing of large supplies. Under the program, supplementary payments were made for U. S. No. 2 or better quality potatoes diverted to starch, flour, or livestock feed--provided the potatoes had a minimum diameter of 2 inches, or in the case of long varieties, 2 inches or 4 ounces. Under the Maine marketing program, however, U. S. No 1 potatoes in the size range  $2\frac{1}{2}$  -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches were precluded from the payments. Basic objective of the Maine provision was to discourage diversion of these high quality, preferred sizes, thus improving the general quality level of potatoes moving into food channels. Overall supplies of old-crop potatoes were smaller than in the previous season, prices were somewhat higher, and diversions were much smaller. Under the 1962-63 program, 6.2 million hundredweight were diverted from regular commercial channels, about one-fifth as much as the 29.3 million hundredweight diverted under the 1961-62 program, when average prices to growers were extremely low.

Exports for the 5 months, January-May, were materially higher than a year ago largely because of severe winter weather in Europe, which for a time prevented opening of many potato storages. During that period, exports totaled 1.9 million hundredweight, compared with last year's January-May tonnage of 1.0 million hundredweight.

As a result of smaller supplies and stronger processing and export demand, prices to growers averaged slightly higher during the first half of 1963 than a year earlier. Prices also moved within the narrowest range in 4 years, only 24 cents between the high and low average monthly price. However, all of the price increase for the first half of 1963 relative to 1962 occurred from January through April. The increases were 37, 39, 23, and 2 cents per hundredweight, respectively. Prices during May slipped below year earlier levels and in June were sharply below those of 1962, reflecting the increase in production of early and late spring crop.

Summer Prospects

Indicated production of summer potatoes is 45.0 million hundredweight, 3 percent below a year ago and 7 percent under the 1957-61 summer average. In early July USDA announced a potato purchase program to assist growers in the Southeast who were experiencing marketing difficulties. So far purchases have been authorized in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. About the time of the announcement, prices improved, and through July 24, only about 6,000 hundredweight had been purchased, all in North Carolina. With the smaller summer production, prices in July moved up sharply from the low levels of spring. During the next 6 to 8 weeks supplies of potatoes are expected to be adequate, though probably slightly below those of last summer; prices may average the same to moderately above those of a year earlier.

Fall Acreage Only Slightly  
Below Last Year

The July Crop Production report indicates slightly less potato acreage for fall harvest than last year but 5 percent more than the 1957-61 average (table 2). The fall potato crop is by far the most important, typically accounting for approximately two-thirds of the total annual production. In addition to supplying trade needs in the fall, a large part of the crop is stored for marketing during the following winter and spring.

Acreage changes showed no uniform national pattern such as last year, when reductions were fairly general. The 9 Western States, which again had the largest fall acreage of the 3 regions, reported a reduction of 3 percent and the 8 Eastern States a reduction of about 1 percent. However, these reductions were partially offset by a 4-percent increase in acreage for harvest in the 9 Central States. Acreage planted this year in the Central States was 1 percent less than in 1962, but abandonment in Minnesota and North Dakota is expected to be much lower than last year, when flooding in the spring caused heavy loss of acreage. North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio showed increases in acreage for harvest, with Minnesota indicating the largest increase -- 9 percent. Iowa and Nebraska reported the same acreage, while Michigan, South Dakota, and Indiana indicated less acreage than last year.

All States in the Western region except California and Montana have fewer acres than last year. California also reported that because of cool weather, crop development was behind normal schedule. Growers in Idaho, who typically produce about 60 percent of the Western tonnage, reported 3 percent less acreage than in 1962. Idaho reports ample irrigation water, and Colorado reports improved water supplies as a result of heavy rains in mid-June.

In the Eastern region, Maine, the largest producer, has the same acreage as last year. Upper New York State reported an increase, but Long Island and other Eastern States indicated fewer acres. The fall potato crop is in satisfactory-to-good condition in most major producing areas except California, where

Table 2.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1957-61 average	1962 <u>1/</u>	Indicated 1963 <u>2/</u>	1963 as percentage of 1962
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Maine	144.0	147.0	147.0	100
New Hampshire	1.8	1.7	1.7	100
Vermont	2.5	2.4	2.2	92
Massachusetts	5.1	4.8	4.7	98
Rhode Island	4.2	4.2	4.0	95
Connecticut	6.6	6.5	6.2	95
New York-Long Island	33.7	31.5	28.5	90
-Upstate	42.4	43.0	44.0	102
Pennsylvania	36.6	35.7	34.7	97
8 Eastern	276.9	276.8	273.0	99
Ohio	11.4	10.0	10.5	105
Indiana	4.6	4.7	4.0	85
Michigan	41.5	39.5	38.5	97
Wisconsin	30.9	30.0	32.0	107
Minnesota	91.8	95.0	104.0	109
Iowa	4.1	3.5	3.5	100
North Dakota	106.0	112.0	114.0	102
South Dakota	7.2	5.8	5.7	98
Nebraska	11.4	8.9	8.9	100
9 Central	308.9	309.4	321.1	104
Montana	8.3	7.8	7.9	101
Idaho	213.0	249.0	242.0	97
Wyoming	4.5	3.4	3.1	91
Colorado	45.4	47.5	45.5	96
Utah	9.3	9.0	8.0	89
Nevada	1.3	2.3	1.7	74
Washington	17.4	23.5	21.0	89
Oregon	25.1	26.0	25.0	96
California	18.9	22.9	24.5	107
9 Western	343.3	391.4	378.7	97
Total fall	929.2	977.6	972.8	100

1/ Preliminary.2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1963.

cool weather delayed development of the crop. Yield per acre and final production of fall potatoes will be greatly influenced by weather conditions during the remainder of the season. First USDA estimates of production will be available August 9.

Note: On July 15, 1963, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a tentative decision recommending against the proposed national potato marketing agreement and order. This recommendation was reached after consideration of testimony taken at open hearings held at selected cities during 1962, and briefs submitted through April of this year. The hearings and comments revealed a wide divergence of opinion among potato growers, handlers, processors, and others interested--both on the need for a national marketing order and on the means that might be used for administering it. The proposed marketing order was recommended by the National Potato Advisory Committee which, at industry request, had been appointed by USDA in January 1962.

Text of the recommended decision was published in the Federal Register July 18. Interested persons have until August 15, 1963, to file exceptions to the recommended decision. Such exceptions should be submitted to the hearing clerk, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Room 112 Administration Building, Washington, D. C. 20250.

#### SWEETPOTATOES

##### Review of 1962-63 Season

Harvested acreage and production of sweet potatoes in 1962 was substantially larger than a year earlier. Yields were the highest of record. Because of increased acreage and record yields, production was a fourth larger than in 1961. As a consequence of the heavy supplies, the seasonal price rise that normally begins in October or November was much more modest than usual. Prices to growers rose from \$3.03 per hundredweight in October 1962 to \$3.93 in May 1963-- a rise of only 90 cents; this was less than half the average seasonal rise in prices for the previous 5 years.

Because of heavy supplies, USDA about mid-January 1963 initiated a Section 32 purchase program for sweetpotatoes. Under the program, which was terminated about mid-May, 166,000 hundredweight were purchased, at a cost of \$846,000. The bulk of the purchases were made in Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and New Jersey. The sweetpotatoes were distributed to nonprofit school lunch programs and other eligible institutions.

##### 1963 Crop Expected to Be Materially Smaller

The July Crop Production report indicates a 1963 sweetpotato crop of 16.7 million hundredweight, 12 percent smaller than the 1962 crop and 2 percent under the 1957-61 average (table 3). The expected decrease in production from last year is the result of 6-percent fewer acres and lower indicated yields per acre. Prospective production is down in all major areas. The 4 leading sweetpotato

Table 3.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1957-61 average	1962	Indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 as percentage of 1962
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	1,352	1,750	1,430	82
Maryland	572	580	580	100
Virginia	1,836	2,667	2,100	79
Central Atlantic	3,760	4,997	4,110	82
North Carolina	2,471	3,240	2,645	82
South Carolina	657	567	540	95
Georgia	971	1,050	975	93
Florida	99	81	76	94
Lower Atlantic	4,198	4,938	4,236	86
Kentucky	168	143	134	94
Tennessee	536	510	495	97
Alabama	682	522	540	103
Mississippi	1,025	825	750	91
Arkansas	315	286	294	103
Louisiana	3,873	3,968	3,782	95
Oklahoma	109	96	72	75
Texas	1,173	1,530	1,125	74
New Mexico	2,144	1,444	152	106
South Central	8,025	8,024	7,344	92
Missouri	117	116	110	95
Kansas	95	126	112	89
North Central	212	242	222	92
California	892	808	744	92
United States	17,030	19,009	16,656	88

<sup>1/</sup> Indicated as of July 1.<sup>2/</sup> Short time average.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1963.

States, which normally account for over half of the national production, all show moderate-to-substantial cuts in production. Among the 4, indicated production is down only 5 percent in Louisiana, but North Carolina, Virginia, and New Jersey show decreases of 18, 21, and 18 percent. Production in Texas is down a fourth. Planting of the Louisiana crop was delayed because of dry weather in late May and the first half of June, but considerable acreage was set after mid-June rains began. Growth was good during late June.

Price Prospects for  
the 1963 Crop

Marketings of the 1963 crop are just getting underway. Shipments are light and, as usual, prices for the small early supplies are relatively high. On July 16, the Chicago wholesale prices of uncured Porto Rico type sweetpotatoes averaged \$4.25 per bushel. However, with increased marketings, prices will decline seasonally into the fall. Because of lower expected production, however, prices to growers are not expected to decline to the low levels of last fall. Also, prices are expected to exhibit a fairly strong seasonal rise from October - November into next spring, with prices throughout the season averaging well above the low levels of last season, when supplies were burdensome. However, indicated supplies still are fully ample to meet anticipated trade needs and, though higher than a year earlier, prices are expected to remain at moderate levels.

Note: USDA recently announced the release of a research report on instant sweetpotato flakes, a relatively new form of processed sweetpotatoes. Single copies of "Market Test of Instant Sweetpotatoes in Selected Institutional Outlets", Marketing Research Report 580, can be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1962-63  
Season

The total supply of dry edible beans available in the 1962-63 marketing year was practically the same as in the previous season but substantially larger than the average for 1957-61. Although 1962 production was down from a year earlier, the decrease was offset by stocks at the beginning of the marketing year.

Export demand has been good this season. During September-May, exports amounted to 2.4 million hundredweight, about twice as much as in the same months of the previous season. Largest increase was in the white classes of beans -- where exports were more than twice as large as a year ago. The overall increase in exports was due to substantially heavier movement through regular trade channels and a significant increase in foreign shipments under P. L. 480 programs. Larger exports in the 1962-63 season and a slight increase in domestic disappearance are expected to result in a substantially smaller carryover of beans at the end of the current season than at the beginning.

Overall prices of dry beans to growers so far this season have averaged only slightly higher than a year earlier. During September-November 1962, prices were lower than a year earlier, but in December averaged the same as a year earlier. In January-May prices averaged about 30 cents per hundredweight higher than in the first 5 months of 1962 and in June were about 40 cents a hundredweight higher.

Among major white classes, prices of Great Northerns have averaged well above those in the same months of the 1961-62 season. Prices of pintos, the leading colored class, have been moderately higher, while prices of red kidney beans have averaged about the same as a year ago. With smaller remaining supplies, overall prices to growers in the remaining months of the season are expected to continue moderately above a year earlier. With smaller supplies and generally higher prices than a year earlier, fewer 1962-crop beans were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under purchase agreement and loan programs. Deliveries from the 1962 crop amounted to 1.3 million hundredweight, compared with 3.1 million from the 1961 crop. About three-fourths of the deliveries from the 1962 crop were pea beans; most of the remainder was red kidneys.

#### Supply in 1963-64 May Be Smaller

Early reports indicate that overall supplies of dry edible beans in the 1963-64 season may be slightly smaller than in the previous season. Prospective 1963 production is 19.3 million hundredweight, 0.5 million hundredweight more than last year. But smaller carryover stocks at the beginning of the season may more than offset the expected increase in production.

The expected increase in dry bean production over 1962 is due to higher yield prospects, as acreage is down 2 percent. Expected yield per acre, 1,318 pounds, is up 4 percent from last year and second only to the record yield in 1961. Indicated yields are higher than last year in both the Northeast and Northwest but are somewhat lower in the Southwest and California. In the Northeast, dry spring weather permitted timely planting of the crop in New York and Michigan. Local showers in late June brought needed relief in Michigan, the important pea bean area. In the pinto area of Colorado, below average yields are expected. Irrigation water is adequate in the northern area of the State, but is short in the south.

#### Production by Areas

Prospective production of dry beans in 1963 is expected to be 2 percent larger than in 1962 and 5 percent above the 1957-61 average. Production estimates by classes of beans will not be available until December. However, a review of prospective production by areas gives some indication of the makeup of the crop. Estimated production of all dry beans in California is 3.4 million hundredweight, very near that of last year (table 4). Indicated production of large limas is 840,000 hundredweight, down materially from last year. But this decline is about offset by a moderate increase in production of "other beans", mostly pink, blackeye, and small white. Output of baby limas is expected to be about the same as last year.

Table 4.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	: Northeast	: Northwest	: Southwest	: California	: U. S. total
	: : 1,000 : <u>cwt.</u>	: : 1,000 : <u>cwt.</u>	: : 1,000 : <u>cwt.</u>	: : 1,000 : <u>cwt.</u>	: : 1,000 : <u>cwt.</u>
1957-61 av.	: 6,943	: 5,697	: 2,142	: 3,639	: 18,420
1954	: 4,562	: 5,477	: 2,290	: 4,610	: 16,939
1955	: 5,525	: 5,144	: 1,894	: 4,109	: 16,672
1956	: 6,879	: 4,742	: 1,592	: 4,021	: 17,234
1957	: 4,719	: 5,064	: 2,291	: 3,596	: 15,670
1958	: 6,564	: 6,566	: 2,066	: 4,091	: 19,287
1959	: 7,259	: 6,203	: 1,759	: 3,718	: 18,939
1960	: 7,482	: 5,237	: 1,952	: 3,246	: 17,917
1961	: 8,552	: 5,266	: 2,646	: 3,542	: 20,006
1962 <u>2/</u>	: 8,801	: 4,632	: 1,959	: 3,435	: 18,827
1963 <u>3/</u>	: 9,023	: 5,178	: 1,676	: 3,411	: 19,288

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Growers in the Southwest report almost a tenth less acreage than last year, and prospective yields are moderately lower. Indicated production of 1.7 million hundredweight is 14 percent smaller than last year. Prospective production in Colorado, largest producer in the area, is down 13 percent. Practically all of the acreage in the Southwest is in pintos, and the area accounts for about half the total crop of this class. Most of the remaining pintos and virtually all of the Great Northerns are produced in the Northwest. In the Northwest, acreage for harvest was close to that of 1962; but weather has been more favorable, and indicated yields are substantially above the relatively low levels of last year. Prospective production in the area, at 5.2 million hundredweight, is about a tenth larger than last year but almost a tenth below the 1957-61 average. The larger production compared with 1962 is due to sharp increases in Nebraska and Wyoming. Output is about the same as a year earlier in Montana and Washington and is down almost a tenth in Idaho.

Prospective production in the Northeast is 3 percent larger than last year. Output in New York State, mostly red kidneys and black turtle soup beans, is down 12 percent. But output in Michigan, which accounts for practically all of the pea beans, is up 5 percent.

Price Prospects for  
1963-Crop Beans

Supplies of dry edible beans available in the 1963-64 marketing season may be slightly smaller than in the previous season. Supplies of pea beans may be about the same as the large supplies for the 1962-63 season. Domestic use of dry beans in the 1963-64 season, including donations, is expected to be about the same as in the previous season, but exports may be a little below the high level of 1962-63. Commercial exports may be about the same as in 1962-63, but with much smaller Government holdings, fewer beans are expected to go abroad under P. L. 480 programs.

In April, the Secretary of Agriculture set the national average support price of beans at \$6.32 per hundredweight, the same as in 1962. Support prices are unchanged from 1962 for each of the 11 classes of dry beans. As under past programs, beans will be supported through loans and purchase agreements from harvest through January 31, 1964. Loans will mature on April 30, 1964. If present production and demand prospects materialize, actual prices to growers in the 1963-64 season are likely to average slightly higher than in the previous season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1962-63  
Season

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1962-63 season were substantially larger than in the previous season because of a 40-percent increase in production. Domestic consumption was somewhat larger and exports increased sharply. For the 9 months September 1962-May 1963, exports amounted to 2 million hundredweight, up a fourth from a year earlier. Despite the larger supplies, the stronger overall demand for peas held prices to growers above year-earlier levels from the beginning of the season through March 1963. Prices slipped a little in April and in May and June remained slightly below a year earlier.

Supplies Expected to Be  
Smaller in 1963-64

Supplies of dried field peas in the 1963-64 season are expected to be moderately smaller than in the previous season. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season are likely to be materially larger, but this will be more than offset by a substantial cut in production. Prospective production of 4.4 million hundredweight is a tenth less than last year. Probable production in Washington and Idaho, which together account for more than 90 percent of the total crop, is down 14 and 10 percent.

Price Prospects for  
the 1963 Crop

Domestic consumption of dry field peas in the 1963-64 season probably will remain near that in the current season. Export demand will depend largely on production and availability of supplies from Western Europe, particularly the Netherlands. Although it is too early to tell much about foreign crops, early indications are that acreage of peas in the Netherlands is up substantially from last year. Export demand for U. S. peas also will be influenced by the size and quality of the crop in Morocco, on which information is not yet available. Should overall supply and demand prospects be about in line with early indications, prices to growers for 1963-crop peas may average about the same as for the 1962 crop.

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:       The Vegetable Situation is published       :  
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:  
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:

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by classes, United States 1951-62

Class	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
White:												
Pea, Navy	4,072	3,112	3,601	3,158	4,428	5,020	3,358	5,042	6,069	5,845	6,755	7,006
Great Northern	1,469	1,872	1,707	1,956	1,949	1,809	1,501	2,035	2,256	1,572	1,678	1,485
Small White 3/	736	540	560	731	884	771	759	800	943	618	438	561
White Marrow	101	136	91	108	36	47	52	44	37	38	79	23
White Kidney	17	19	21	7	8	11	25	29	---	---	---	---
Yelloweye	138	171	179	59	61	143	118	124	80	83	71	54
Total, white	6,533	6,150	6,159	6,019	7,366	7,801	5,813	8,074	2,385	8,156	2,021	2,129
Colored:												
Pink	534	393	450	656	414	400	399	457	269	314	457	311
Pinto	2,980	3,143	4,782	4,537	3,589	3,351	4,913	4,904	4,381	4,475	5,592	4,105
Red Kidney	1,344	1,421	1,249	1,155	1,045	1,863	1,307	1,379	988	1,474	1,555	1,479
Small red	768	605	666	1,217	1,018	757	750	1,490	871	733	360	538
Cranberry	85	108	163	131	78	169	64	93	204	124	116	67
Total, colored	5,711	5,670	7,310	7,696	6,144	6,540	7,433	8,323	6,713	7,120	8,080	6,500
Lima:												
Large	1,168	1,360	1,137	1,259	1,077	1,024	943	1,093	916	756	774	950
Baby	798	430	639	758	318	559	345	356	412	467	454	521
Total, lima	1,966	1,790	1,776	2,017	1,395	1,583	1,288	1,449	1,328	1,223	1,228	1,471
Other:												
Black Turtle Soup	---	---	43	44	29	44	44	86	85	144	220	317
Blackeye	918	647	767	703	962	654	793	919	841	570	966	648
Garbanzo	5	44	8	33	28	89	30	89	65	86	5	34
Other	695	616	435	427	748	523	269	347	522	618	767	728
Total, other	1,618	1,307	1,253	1,207	1,767	1,310	1,136	1,441	1,513	1,418	1,958	1,727
United States	15,828	14,917	14,498	16,939	16,672	17,234	15,670	19,287	18,939	17,917	20,287	18,827

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Data from Field Crops, Statistical Bulletin No. 290 and Crop Production Annual Summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 6.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1957-61, 1962, and indicated 1963

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	1963				1963			
	Average		Indi-	Per-	Average		Indi-	Per-
	1957-61	1962	cated	centage	1957-61	1962	cated	centage
	1/			of 1962	1/			of 1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	242,670	235,730	252,140	107	32,999	33,752	35,518	105
Spring 2/	635,490	554,370	570,870	103	50,499	50,047	52,188	104
Summer:								
Beans, lima	11,680	12,600	12,400	98	291	320	314	98
Beans, snap	33,690	31,730	32,260	102	1,386	1,284	1,309	102
Beets	1,350	1,200	1,200	100	250	222	226	102
Cabbage 2/	25,570	25,830	24,880	96	5,066	5,160	4,902	95
Cantaloups 3/	77,810	83,200	78,000	94	7,679	8,156	7,536	92
Carrots 2/	10,460	11,400	12,000	105	2,648	2,811	3,044	108
Cauliflower 2/	4,120	3,550	3,350	94	391	356	330	93
Celery 2/	6,910	6,650	7,120	107	2,812	2,731	2,912	107
Corn, sweet	137,480	134,450	132,850	99	8,379	8,557	8,152	95
Cucumbers	12,890	12,150	13,200	109	1,072	1,091	1,099	101
Eggplant	1,360	1,200	1,200	100	160	192	156	81
Escarole	1,380	1,850	1,850	100	218	298	292	98
Garlic	3,480	2,700	4,100	152	287	284	390	137
Honeydews	7,530	7,600	6,000	79	1,109	1,001	850	85
Lettuce	48,630	46,500	43,450	93	9,474	10,507	8,796	84
Onions 2/ 3/	10,500	9,330	8,820	95	2,311	2,185	1,963	90
Peas, green	1,960	1,400	1,400	100	71	60	52	87
Peppers, green 2/ 3/	7,760	7,450	7,550	101	264	304	284	93
Spinach	1,840	2,600	2,500	96	94	143	138	97
Tomatoes 3/	45,850	41,550	41,050	99	5,055	4,790	4,677	98
Watermelons	265,520	239,000	234,450	98	21,026	19,615	18,830	96
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and produc-								
tion have been								
reported	717,770	683,940	669,630	98	70,043	70,067	66,252	95
Acreage has been								
reported	836,850	801,030	786,720	98	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	32,200	31,360	30,500	97	8,032	8,665	---	---
Late 2/	4,000	3,150	3,000	95	434	441	---	---
Carrots, early 2/	20,630	19,700	25,030	127	5,059	5,713	---	---
Total fall on which:								
Acreage has been								
reported	56,830	54,210	58,530	108	---	---	---	---
Total on which 1963:								
Acreage, and production								
have been reported	1,595,930	1,474,040	1,492,640	101	153,541	153,866	153,958	100
Acreage has been								
reported	1,771,840	1,645,340	1,668,260	101	---	---	---	---

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Table 7.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	May 18 - June 14, 1962				June 15 - July 12, 1962				May 17 - June 13, 1963				June 14 - July 11, 1963			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total
Asparagus	5	660	---	665	1	196	---	197	8	572	---	580	---	214	---	214
Beans, lima, snap and fava	77	1,097	19	1,193	4	1,730	1	1,735	33	1,523	5	1,561	15	1,328	---	1,343
Beets	1	117	---	118	---	196	---	196	1	109	---	110	---	166	---	166
Broccoli	71	63	---	134	37	63	---	100	112	64	---	176	58	66	---	124
Cabbage	238	2,654	11	2,903	32	2,601	38	2,671	275	2,513	---	2,788	34	2,539	57	2,630
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	1,104	1,058	929	3,091	4,299	2,811	133	7,243	1,951	1,593	1,041	4,585	3,284	1,978	31	5,293
Carrots	650	755	2	1,407	596	718	---	1,314	692	820	---	1,512	619	768	---	1,387
Cauliflower	66	373	1	440	37	352	---	389	87	330	---	417	29	327	---	356
Celery	890	1,141	---	2,031	896	1,023	---	1,919	988	989	---	1,977	1,022	702	---	1,724
Corn	1,687	1,769	---	3,456	1,174	2,886	1	4,061	1,584	1,818	---	3,402	712	2,110	---	2,822
Cucumbers	180	1,253	5	1,438	70	1,614	1	1,685	157	1,238	---	1,395	28	1,319	3	1,350
Eggplant	7	141	---	148	1	137	---	138	1	140	---	141	8	168	---	176
Escarole and endive	41	276	4	321	2	404	---	406	39	222	4	265	---	365	---	365
Lettuce and romaine	3,292	4,232	9	7,531	2,654	4,575	1	7,230	3,090	4,125	2	7,217	2,694	4,393	4	7,091
Onions 2/	1,490	1,529	32	3,051	1,286	1,642	100	3,028	1,368	1,670	18	3,056	1,409	1,634	44	3,087
Peas, green	85	41	---	126	71	126	---	197	89	40	---	129	89	89	---	178
Peppers	237	741	25	1,003	182	928	5	1,115	349	814	24	1,187	307	815	7	1,129
Spinach	4	323	---	327	21	232	4	257	9	318	---	327	21	225	---	246
Squash	9	535	5	549	2	514	---	546	3	509	---	512	---	461	---	461
Tomatoes	1,640	2,556	234	4,430	794	3,636	21	4,451	1,357	2,974	195	4,526	973	3,633	11	4,617
Turnips and Rutabagas	---	96	29	125	---	133	7	140	---	135	---	142	5	129	---	134
Watermelons	673	4,972	328	5,973	1,834	12,788	---	14,622	1,126	7,720	356	9,202	1,355	12,753	---	14,108
Other vegetables (including mixed)	790	11	1	802	384	22	---	406	736	16	---	752	500	19	---	519
Total	13,237	26,393	1,634	41,264	14,377	39,357	312	54,046	14,055	30,252	1,652	45,959	13,162	36,201	157	49,520
Potatoes	8,770	5,713	48	14,531	8,499	5,970	19	14,488	8,446	6,056	2	14,504	7,920	6,166	2	14,088
Sweetpotatoes	1	353	---	354	---	245	---	245	---	419	---	419	---	277	---	277
Grand total	22,008	32,459	1,682	56,149	22,876	45,572	331	68,779	22,501	36,727	1,654	60,882	21,082	42,644	159	63,885

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 8.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1962			1963		
			May 15	June 12	July 17	May 14	June 11	July 16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>New York:</b>								
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.00	---	---	5.75
Broccoli, bunched	California	14-bchs., crates	4.25	4.50	3.50	3.75	3.50	4.50
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Long Island	1 3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	.90	---	---	1.25
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1 3/5 bu. crt.	---	1.12½	.90	---	1.50	1.25
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	10.00	5.50	---	7.75	11.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	6.00	5.50	4.50	4.75	4.50	4.40
Cauliflower	New York	Carton 12's	---	---	1.75	---	---	3.50
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2 1/2-3 doz.	---	---	4.50	---	---	3.00
Pascal	California	2-2½ doz.	6.00	6.00	7.50	4.75	4.40	---
Corn, green	Virginia	5-doz. crate, yellow	---	---	1.25	---	---	3.90
Cucumbers	Maryland	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.40	---	---	3.00
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.75	3.50	3.25	3.50	3.00	4.00
Escarole	New Jersey	1 1/9 bu. crt.	---	1.25	1.50	---	2.50	1.12½
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	4.50	---	---	5.75
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. ctn.	5.50	3.25	3.50	2.00	5.50	3.65
Onions								
Yellow, Granex, medium	New Jersey	50 lb. sack	---	---	1.65	---	---	---
Spanish type, large	Washington	50 lb. sack	---	---	2.85	---	---	4.00
Peppers, green med.-large	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.50	---	---	3.75
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	.65	.85	1.25	1.50	.75	1.12½
Tomatoes	California	6x6 lugs	---	---	2.75	---	1/4.90	---
<b>Chicago:</b>								
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.00	---	---	---
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.85	3.25	3.15	2.85	2.75	3.50
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	1 3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	.90	---	---	1.70
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	10.00	5.00	---	---	10.10
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	5.75	4.90	4.50	4.75	3.65	3.75
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	4.75	3.15	3.00	4.25	3.25	3.35
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	5.25	5.75	5.75	4.25	4.25	4.75
Pascal	Michigan	3-4 doz.	---	---	4.65	---	---	3.10
Corn, green	Alabama	5 doz. crate, yellow	---	---	1.75	---	---	3.50
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.75	---	---	4.25
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.75	2.75	---	3.00	3.25	---
Escarole	Ohio	16 qt. bskt.	---	---	.90	---	---	---
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	4.00	---	---	5.25
Lettuce, Iceberg								
dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	4.50	3.00	2.90	2.40	4.75	2.80
Peas, green	Washington	Bu. bskt.	---	---	5.00	---	---	5.50
Peppers, green	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.75	---	---	4.00
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	1.85	1.25	2.85	---	1.00	1.35
Tomatoes, 2 layer	California	20 lb. lugs, large	---	---	3.75	---	---	4.25

1/ Auction sales.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 9.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1961 and 1962 and canners and wholesale distributors stocks 1962 and 1963, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1961	1962	Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
			Date	1962	1963	Date	1962	1963
	1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's		1,000 cases 24/303's	1,000 cases 24/303's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	40,163	35,837	June 1	8,108	7,868	June 1	3,259	3,165
Corn, sweet	46,167	45,744	June 1	10,553	13,253	June 1	3,986	4,246
Peas, green	32,399	33,725	June 1	3,092	3,343	June 1	2,964	3,511
Tomatoes	34,034	35,541	Apr. 1	10,251	12,493	Apr. 1	3,836	4,022
Tomato juice 2/	38,545	48,993	Apr. 1	16,872	23,291	Apr. 1	2,846	2,966
Total	191,308	199,840		---	---		---	---
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	8,357	9,053	Mar. 1	1,596	1,655	Apr. 1	677	735
Beans, lima	4,250	3,615	May 1	1,747	1,821	Jan. 1	529	589
Beets	10,646	12,594	May 1	2,742	4,845	Jan. 1	1,107	1,190
Field peas	2,264	2,042						
Carrots	3,939	5,085	May 1	2,249	2,726	Jan. 1	587	594
Okra 3/	539	763						
Pickles	4/35,412	4/33,462						
Pimientos	1,198	291						
Pumpkin and Squash	4,339	4,807	Apr. 1	1,426	1,594	Jan. 1	595	591
Sauerkraut	4/14,215	4/13,863	June 1	5/3,971	5/4,323	June 1	773	701
Potatoes	4,595	3,707						
Sweetpotatoes	8,157	10,876						
Spinach	7,708	7,266	Mar. 1	2,001	2,038	Apr. 1	784	743
Other greens	2,424	2,172						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and								
chilli sauce	29,656	38,663	Apr. 1	14,184	21,314	Apr. 1	2,205	2,621
Paste	n.a.	n.a.	Apr. 1	n.a.	n.a.	Jan. 1	n.a.	n.a.
Pulp and puree	6,957	8,137	Apr. 1	6/1,935	6/3,813	Jan. 1	n.a.	n.a.
Sauce	n.a.	n.a.	Apr. 1	n.a.	n.a.	Jan. 1	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables, mixed	4,440	4,913						
Total comparable minor items	149,096	161,309		---	---		---	---
Grand total comparable items	340,404	361,149		---	---		---	---

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard case of 24 No. 303 cans.

2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, and corn and tomatoes.

4/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 83 and sauerkraut 65.9 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).

5/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/303's by using 17.08 cases to the barrel.

6/ California only.

n.a. - not available.

Canners stocks and pack data from the National canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs  
1961 and 1962, and cold-storage holdings,  
July 1, 1963, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1961	1962	July 1 average 1957-61	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1963 <sup>1/</sup>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Asparagus	34,157	30,810	33,698	33,818	30,700
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	70,053	68,992	n.a.	27,699	35,491
Baby	89,883	81,592	n.a.	37,652	44,198
Total	159,936	150,584	41,111	65,351	79,689
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	96,335	90,929	n.a.	41,199	30,237
French cut	69,961	60,073	n.a.	20,812	15,270
Wax	9,531	6,256	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	175,827	157,258	31,034	62,011	45,507
Broccoli	121,636	111,450	39,439	30,423	42,919
Brussels sprouts	40,057	40,334	12,662	14,342	13,554
Carrots	60,271	79,422	n.a.	16,895	26,460
Cauliflower	41,117	37,805	14,181	13,514	9,928
Corn, cut	168,960	163,456	<sup>2/</sup> 26,161	<sup>2/</sup> 56,383	<sup>2/</sup> 57,189
Corn-on-cob	12,000	16,873	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
Mixed vegetables	54,691	62,328	16,739	22,843	21,554
Peas	346,069	356,856	156,959	147,829	184,580
Peas and carrots	31,757	23,609	10,871	15,031	17,635
Pumpkin and squash	15,894	12,101	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Rhubarb	6,630	6,327	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Spinach	116,504	97,291	70,684	70,755	81,876
Succotash	9,156	6,722	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Kale	5,583	3,565	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Okra	24,754	23,084	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Peas, blackeye	18,683	18,380	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Potato products	579,162	761,608	100,501	214,241	221,295
Turnip greens	15,638	18,743	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Miscellaneous vegetables	77,559	85,510	85,461	105,656	113,500
Total	2,116,041	2,264,116	639,501	869,092	946,386

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Sweet corn.

<sup>3/</sup> Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.

<sup>4/</sup> Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

n.a. - not available

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962, and indicated 1963

Crop	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average	1962	Indicated	1963 as	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	percentage	1957-61		1963
				of 1962			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green lima 1/	93,880	96,480	72,550	75	96,600	108,360	---
Beans, snap	173,980	189,860	192,860	102	395,340	450,420	431,660
Beets for canning	16,580	18,510	19,860	107	158,180	209,440	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contact only	8,090	8,270	8,180	99	125,030	142,160	---
Corn, sweet 2/	443,650	463,300	404,600	87	1,510,770	1,791,950	---
Cucumbers for pickles	118,370	108,690	117,440	108	367,860	403,155	---
Peas, green 1/	405,340	435,820	438,890	101	494,520	526,640	533,770
Spinach:							
Winter and spring	28,710	20,480	23,380	114	117,860	95,950	129,500
Tomatoes	311,930	328,800	251,600	77	3,885,040	5,376,000	---
Total acreage to date	1,600,530	1,670,210	1,529,360	92	---	---	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.

2/ In husk.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.  
Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962, and indicated 1963

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested								
	Average	1962	For	Average	1962	Indi-	Average	1962	Indi-
	1957-61	1/	harvest	1957-61	1/	cated	1957-61	1/	cated
			1963			1963			1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	29.9	21.7	20.2	163.4	191.7	195.6	4,799	4,160	3,952
Spring									
Early	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	184.3	4,076	3,433	5,196
Late	138.7	108.7	113.3	185.2	199.5	212.1	25,521	21,690	24,027
Summer									
Early	101.1	87.7	87.2	136.6	144.6	142.6	13,772	12,685	12,431
Late	176.0	156.4	155.1	198.0	215.5	209.9	34,810	33,710	32,552
Total with pro-									
duction to date	474.1	398.9	404.0	175.0	189.7	193.5	82,978	75,678	78,158
Fall									
8 Eastern	276.9	276.8	273.0	230.3	248.3	---	63,784	68,722	---
9 Central	308.9	309.4	321.1	135.8	148.9	---	42,085	46,085	---
9 Western	343.3	391.4	378.7	210.6	194.7	---	72,403	76,218	---
Total	929.2	977.6	972.8	191.7	195.4	---	178,272	191,025	---
United States	1,403.4	1,376.5	1,376.8	186.0	193.8	---	261,249	266,703	---

1/ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 13.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

[illegible]

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 14.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1962			1963		
			May 15	June 12	July 17	May 14	June 11	July 16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York	North							
Porto Rican	Carolina	Bu. bskt.	5.60	5.25	4.90	3.50	3.65	3.60
Chicago								
Porto Rican								
cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	5.35	5.25	4.85	3.30	3.40	---

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 15.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962, and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production <sup>2/</sup>		
	Harvested		For harvest 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	Average	1962							
	1957-61	1962	1963						
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Northeast <sup>3/</sup>	617	677	675	1,123	1,300	1,337	6,943	8,801	9,023
Northwest <sup>4/</sup>	330	299	297	1,734	1,549	1,743	5,697	4,632	5,178
Southwest <sup>5/</sup>	259	284	258	825	690	650	2,142	1,959	1,676
California:									
Large lima	56	53	48	1,589	1,792	1,750	896	950	840
Baby lima	23	30	30	1,785	1,737	1,750	407	521	525
Other	182	147	155	1,284	1,336	1,320	2,335	1,964	2,046
Total California	262	230	233	1,392	1,493	1,464	3,639	3,435	3,411
United States	1,468	1,490	1,463	1,255	1,264	1,318	18,420	18,827	19,288

<sup>1/</sup> Includes beans grown for seed. <sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). <sup>3/</sup> New York and Michigan.  
<sup>4/</sup> Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington. <sup>5/</sup> Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962, and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production <sup>2/</sup>		
	Harvested		For harvest 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	Average	1962							
	1957-61	1962	1963						
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Minnesota	6	3	6	1,030	620	1,100	56	19	66
North Dakota	6	3	5	1,210	1,140	1,250	68	34	62
Idaho	103	131	126	1,176	1,390	1,300	1,210	1,821	1,638
Colorado	11	7	6	936	1,100	820	101	77	49
Washington	158	178	187	1,236	1,580	1,300	1,969	2,812	2,431
Oregon	14	16	14	1,260	1,150	1,000	165	184	140
United States	299	338	344	1,202	1,464	1,275	3,611	4,947	4,386

<sup>1/</sup> In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

<sup>2/</sup> Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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